

Defendant asked if he might examine on the leading articles, and was told that he could not. He continued—You have written that I published a defamatory libel—the summons says "a false, scandalous, and defamatory libel, knowing it to be false." How do you know it is false?

I won't answer that.

Mr. Webster—It will be answered in the Supreme Court.

His Worship said that that was going into the truth of the libel. Plaintiff had already sworn that it was false.

Defendant—You have written in your leading article of the 10th October that I am "an inflection on the colony."

I am not aware of it.

Mr. Webster—What if he did?

His Worship—I have read the article.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—If it is a matter of opinion I should say you are. What I wrote was "men such as Brandt."

Defendant—That is provocation.

His Worship—I have the whole article before me, and I take it it is a direct attack—that is enough for you.

Defendant—Then I have nothing more to say about that. (To plaintiff) You know Mr. Grimble very well, what was he?

I should say about 25.

What he was?

How should I know?

You know he is married and has a family?

His Worship—This is taking up the time of the Court uselessly—there is no bearing on the question.

Defendant—There is this bearing—that he compares Grimble to an innocent youth—to a lamb shorn by a sharper.

His Worship—That has nothing to do with the case. In this proper place the question might be right, but not here.

Defendant—Will you swear that you never purchased Punjom shares from Grimble on time?

I decline to answer.

His Worship—I uphold you. The allusion is fruitless. I am not admitting anything of the sort.

Defendant—Then I have nothing more to say, except about one point. You say your wife handed you the letter in question—was it open?

Yes.

Did she say that it was open when she received it?

She said it was unopened.

Did she say at what time she received it?

Yes, very early in the morning, before the office was opened.

What business had she to open your letters?

His Worship—You are not bound to answer that.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—No, I take no notice of it.

Defendant—I am on the staff of the paper. You say it was publication, you know.

His Worship—over ruled the question, but afterwards allowed it, as having a bearing.

Mr. Fraser-Smith declined to answer.

Defendant—Do you remember during the last few years writing several articles and paragraphs in your paper about me?

I decline to answer.

Defendant—It is provocation if he has been doing it for years.

The question was disallowed.

Defendant put in a paper dated 30th December last, as containing a "nice little thing."

His Worship refused to admit it, as being too old.

Defendant urged that he had "stood it" for years, as it was only when the attacks became unbearable that he went so far as to write that letter.

His Worship admitted the paper, and publication was proved.

Defendant—I should like to know who wrote the paragraph marked.

Mr. Webster objected, and his objection was noted.

Defendant—You recollect, perhaps, that in February, 1886, you published a paragraph in your paper stating that the Crown Prosecutor had been instructed to proceed against me?

I do not remember, but it is in the paper I am certainly responsible for its being there. It was no doubt true.

That concluded the cross-examination.

Mr. Webster did not re-examine.

His Worship, in giving his decision, said that he had no jurisdiction to go into the truth or falsity of the statements in the letter complained of, the only point he had to consider was if there was publication. The authority was not denied. He took it from the evidence that the letter was put out to Mr. Lang and shown to Mr. Rodyk. He passed over the question of whether there had been any publication to the plaintiff's wife—it had not been pressed. The cases quoted by the complainant he did not think were analogous. The only question was whether or not that was a libel *prima facie*. It was urged that it was written in self-defence. The defendant might have defended himself against the attacks, but he must not attack in return, or he committed a libel the publication of which was a libel *prima facie*. He thought that the passage saying the defendant was a "wholesale reviler" was a libel on Mr. Fraser-Smith's character as a journalist, and on that ground, without going into any other, it was his duty to commit the case for trial.

Mr. Webster asked that the defendant should be bound over in heavy securities to appear.

The object of the law of criminal libel was to prevent a breach of the peace, and the strained relation between the parties, as exhibited that day and at the previous hearing, justified him in asking for securities which would make it certain that the defendant would attend. He had not, so far as Mr. Webster was aware, any tangible property here.

Mr. Brandt—That is false.

His Worship—Please keep quiet.

Mr. Webster continued that he was very often in Canton and Shanghai, and was simply the agent for a German firm in Shanghai.

His Worship thought that was a good reason why he should stay in the Colony.

Mr. Webster suggested that he might be recalled to Shanghai.

Defendant denied Mr. Webster's statements—they were false and unfounded. He was not the agent of Shanghai firm, he had landed property in the colony, and he had instituted civil proceedings against Mr. Fraser-Smith in another Court. It was only two or three years ago, when Mr. Fraser-Smith was himself committed for trial at the suit of Thomas Ide Bowler, that he was let out on his own recognisances of \$25.

Mr. Webster—Yes! But Mr. Fraser-Smith is the publisher of a newspaper *L'opinion* of \$250.

His Worship, taking the present question into consideration, fixed bail at defendant's recognisance of \$100.

As the complainant was leaving the Court the Magistrate said—

—Oh, Mr. Fraser-Smith, with regard to that \$100 fine for contempt of court, I shall take no further action in the matter.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—All right, your Worship.

His Worship—I should, however, like to hear some expression of regret to the Court.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—No, don't. I was a bit hasty, and I am very sorry that I spoke in the way I did.

His Worship—I am very glad that you have made this apology, and the fine will be realized.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—All the same, your Worship, I wish to say that what I said was not without due cause.

Mr. Webster—Of course, your Worship, this conviction will not appear on the depositions? His Worship—Oh! certainly not. Mr. Fraser-Smith has expressed his regret and the matter is finished.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. J. Fielding Clark, Acting Chief Justice.)

THE SHELLEY STREET MURDER.

The following jury were empanelled in this case:—Messrs. R. J. Gomes, C. L. Gorham, Chow Pat Fong, E. J. Moses, A. M. Mof, J. Humphrey, and J. F. Fawcett.

Choi Atow, chair-coolies, pleaded not guilty to a charge of wilfully murdering Cheung Yee Foe on the 17th ulto.

The Acting Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. Pollock defended. In opening the case the former said that on the evening of the 17th Sept. some chair-coolies, with their chairs, were close to the Port, near Club in Shelley-street, amongst them being the deceased and the prisoner. Either the deceased said "you owe me five cents" or "This is the place for my chair, and anyone touching it will have to pay five cents." What ever were the words that were used the two quarrelled, though it was doubtful whether the words were to blows. Anyhow they exchanged opprobrious words, and a constable who was in the neighborhood made the prisoner go away. He went away, and shortly afterwards returned, and renewed the quarrel. After some words he stabbed the deceased with a knife in the abdomen. Deceased's younger brother was there, and immediately pursued the prisoner, who had run off. He did not arrest him, because he was afraid, seeing that he had a knife, but a constable arrested him and took him to the Station.

The knife was found afterwards in the compound of the New Central School, in which direction the prisoner had run, and there was ample evidence to connect the prisoner with it. In cases of that kind it might be that there were circumstances of provocation which might reduce the charge to one of manslaughter, but with persons of the prisoner's description the jury must consider whether there was provocation, and whether the mode of resentment was commensurate with the provocation received. No words, however, provoking, were sufficient to reduce a charge of murder to one of manslaughter, if the crime was committed with a deadly weapon.

The deceased's brother was then called, and said that the prisoner stabbed deceased without any fight having previously taken place. He followed the prisoner until he was arrested.

Dr. Atkinson described the wound as incised, and penetrating to the intestines. Death was due to internal hemorrhage. On making a post-mortem examination he found that the wound was five inches deep, entering the stomach. The knife produced might have caused the wound. It was impossible for the man to have recovered.

The witnesses, five in number, including the prisoner, all agreed in their testimony that the blows passed between the prisoner and the deceased at the time, except the one that brought the deceased down. Inspector Henecey was the last witness examined and his testimony was important in showing that the knife supposed to have done the fatal deed was found by him near the spot—about ten yards from where the prisoner was arrested, having apparently been thrown away there by the prisoner when he saw that he could not escape from the constable who was chasing him after he had struck the deceased.

Mr. Pollock, counsel for prisoner, then got up and gave a short address to the jury. He said that he was sorry he could not bring any witnesses on behalf of his client, the affair having occurred a month ago. He would submit to their judgment that there was considerable disturbance between deceased and prisoner, and that if they were inclined to find a verdict against the prisoner, they would find that was a question of manslaughter and not murder. But he (Mr. Pollock) would go further than that, and submit that the prisoner being really the man who was the aggressor, and that the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution were very unsatisfactory, and what had been said at the Magistrate had been denied here in Court. There was evident collusion between all the witnesses to give exactly one story in court to-day, as could be seen in their giving in almost the same words the width—two fingers—of the knife as well as on a few other points. The *fact* of the prisoner said that he was all the time with the prisoner before the fight, and that he saw no knife in his possession. There was still another circumstance in the prisoner's favor. Inspector Henecey found a knife lying inside the new Victoria College fence, with its sheath lying at right angles to the knife, in other words the knife had been thrown over the wall with its sheath. Now it seemed almost impossible for a man under the circumstances prisoner was in—having run 600 yards, to think of deliberately stepping back to throw his knife and then throw it over the wall. The crime was a mystery one, and even if there had been circumstances telling against the prisoner he had been entitled to the benefit of all doubts that had been brought to light in the case, and that the jury would not be justified in giving a verdict against the prisoner. With these brief words he placed his case in the hands of the jury, feeling sure that they would give the prisoner all the benefits he was entitled to in this case. After a short address by the Acting Attorney-General, and a long summing up by the Acting Chief Justice, the jury were asked to retire, and after a quarter of an hour's absence returned, and by the unanimous verdict sentenced the prisoner to ten years' penal servitude.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 16th.

The London Standard attacks Australians for playing into the hands of the Socialists, and many prominent citizens, who are becoming alarmed at the support given by Australia to the Labourers' Unions, have sent cable messages pointing out that Australian support to the strike is doing much to imperil the commercial interests of England.

The Rev. T. Barnfield, Unitarian lecturer, has disappeared, and it is supposed that he has been murdered.

A small number of the re-engaged Dock labourers, attacked some of the non-Union labourers, and severely maltreated them, throwing several of them into the Docks.

Burns, the Socialist, is in delicate health, and intends to visit Australia shortly to recruit.

It is stated that the railway employees intend to strike for a reduction of their hours of labour.

An enormous mass meeting was held at Hyde Park, principally attended by the working classes; the flag of Australia was hoisted, and decorated amidst great enthusiasm.

William Redmond, the Irish agitator, has been arrested.

September 20th.

Admiral Scott sails for Australia on October 3. At a meeting of the British Association, Mr. Lombard contended that the aborigines of North Queensland are cannibals.

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Hongkong, 11th October, 1889.

The Dock labourers are complaining against the vindictiveness shown towards them by the Dock officials. A thousand Dock labourers chased 250 non-Union men and bloodshed was prevented by the intervention of the police.

The Dock Directors have interviewed the Commissioner of Police, who refused to instruct the force to proceed to extreme measures. Many non-strikers have been intimidated and forced to abandon work. Two thousand labourers from the provinces arrived in London and are seeking work at the Docks, and the feeling of irritation is gradually quietening.

Andrieux, a prominent Oppositionist in the French Chamber of Deputies, has accused the French Government of bribing the Press with money obtained from Parliamentary candidates by blackmailing.

BERLIN, September 26th. The Cologne Gazette states that the Czar, at the instance of his Minister of War, and notwithstanding the opposition of his Minister of Finance, has ordered double lines to be laid on all Russian railways leading to the Western frontier.

BERLIN, September 26th. In consequence of King Milan threatening to return to Belgrade to protect his paternal rights over his son against Queen Nathalie, the Regents have telegraphed to the latter to postpone her return till December.

MADRID, September 26th. A note from the Sultan of Morocco to the Spanish Government regarding the late outrage on a Spanish coaster, undertakes to punish the Rifians and compensate the Spaniards, unless it is proved that the latter were smugglers and therefore properly detained.

LONDON, September 27th. Mr. Chaplin, the new Minister for Agriculture, has been re-elected for Stelford by a majority of thirteen hundred votes.

CANEA, September 27th. Yielding to strong representations of foreign Consuls in Crete, Cretan Pasha has released seventeen of those recently made prisoners, including two deputies of the Chamber.

BUCHAREST, September 27th. Queen Nathalie has left here for Belgrade.

LONDON, September 28th. A gold medal has been awarded to the Indian pavilion at the Paris Exhibition.

BERLIN, September 28th. Captain Wisnamm reports to Prince Bismarck that the export of slaves has been completely stopped in the German East African territory. A cessation of the naval blockade of that coast is imminent.

LONDON, 29th September. The Times publishes a telegram stating that a decree of the Sultan reduces the peace footing of the Turkish army from two hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred thousand men, thereby balancing the budget.

It is confirmed that Prince Albert Victor will include Hurmah in his tour. His Royal Highness will probably join the *Oceanic* at Suva after attending the Duke of Sparta's wedding at Athens.

ROME, 29th September. Envoys from the King of Shoa are here, arranging a treaty of commerce and friendship with Italy, in which provision is made for Italy to control King Menelik's foreign relations.

PARIS, 29th September. M. Carnot presided at the ceremony presenting the awards at the Exhibition, and in doing so thanked the foreign exhibitors, whose exhibits he said had given much *clat* to the exhibition, which he hoped would open an era of general peace.

MADRID, 29th September. The Spanish captives carried off by the Rifians have been released.

BERLIN, 29th September. Queen Nathalie arrived here to-day, and, though officially ignored, had the warmest reception from the people.

NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

The total deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks amount to ¥110,700,000.

The transfer of the Hokkaido Railway to a private company will shortly be made, as the terms of sale are said to have been agreed upon.

It is in contemplation to form a dock at Hakodate, the admirable nature of the anchorage there making it a frequent port of call for men-of-war.

Regulations will be issued shortly by the War Department, determining the number and character of the flags to be used in the various branches of the service.

The investiture as Crown Prince of Prince Hara has, we learn on undoubted authority, been fixed to take place on the 3rd November, the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

At the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Sapporo Sugar Refining Company, held on the 20th ult. at the Kaitani, a dividend

of 5 per cent. per annum.

Arrangements are now being made by the Authorities with the landowners at Yokosuka to purchase 5,795 *tsubo* of land at Minatocho Yokosuka at cost of yen 70,000 to which a view to the extension of the Yokosuka Shipbuilding Yard, the present site being too small.

At the end of August last the number of Japanese residents in Seoul was 482, of whom 320 were males and 162 females, their houses numbering 128. The number of Japanese in Jensen was 1,669, of whom 1,148 were males and 521 females, their houses numbering 159.

From the 20th August last the amount subscribed by the public in aid of the sufferers by the floods, and distributed by the Local Government of Wakayama, amounted to yen 174,312.025, while due to the value of yen 100,000.000 was also contributed. A grant of 100,000 yen from the Finance Department arrived at Wakayama on the 1st instant.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

POLYTHEISM; PANTHEISM; ATHEISM.

The absence of any clear doctrine, as to the soul of man is very perplexing to the foreign student of Confucianism. The ultimate outcome of its teaching, in the case of many of the common people, is that they know nothing about any soul at all, except in the sense of animal vitality. When a man dies, there is classical authority for the statement that his "soul" goes upward toward heaven, and his "animal soul" goes toward the earth. But a simpler theory is that so constantly advanced, and which is entirely harmonious with the agnostic materialism of the true Confucianist, that the "soul" or breath (*chi*) dissolves into the air, and the flesh into the dust. As we have elsewhere remarked, it is frequently quite impossible to interest a Chinese in the question whether he has three souls, one soul or no soul at all. To him the elucidation of such a matter, is invested with the same kind and degree of interest, which he would feel in learning which particular muscles of the body produce the movement of the organs concerned in eating. As long as the process is allowed to go on with comfort, he does not care in the smallest degree by what fibres the anatomist designates the muscular fibres which assist the result. In like manner as long as the Chinese has enough to do to look after the interest of his digestive apparatus, and that of those who are dependent upon him, he is very likely to care nothing either about his "souls" (if he has any) or about theirs, unless it can be shown that the matter is in some way connected with the price of grain.

3.—"There is no explanation given, why it is the same men are born as saints, others as ordinary mortals."

4.—"All men are said to possess the disposition and strength necessary for the attainment of moral perfection (*chün-tzu*), but the contrast with the actual state remains unexplained."

5.—"There is wanting in Confucianism a decided and serious tone in its treatment of the doctrine of sin, for with the exception of moral retribution in social life, it mentions no punishment for sin."

6.—"Confucianism is generally devoid of a deeper insight into sin and evil."

7.—"Confucianism finds it therefore impossible to explain death."

8.—"Confucianism knows no mediator, none that could restore original nature in accordance with the ideal which man finds in himself."

9.—"Prayer and its ethical power find no place in the system of Confucius."

10.—"Though confidence (*chin*) is indeed frequently insisted upon, its presupposition, truthfulness in speaking, is never practically urged."

In speaking of Chinese lack of sincerity, we have already adverted to the question as to the truthfulness of Chinese historians. It is important to bear in mind, that not only is the teaching of Confucianism greatly defective in the particular noted, but the practice of the great Master himself is not such as to commend historical fidelity. Dr. Legge who does not lay much stress on "certain charges which have been made from unimportant incidents in the sage's career," attaches great importance to the manner in which Confucius handled his materials in the "Spring and Autumn Annals," which contains the record of the kingdom of Lu, for two hundred and forty-two years, down to within two years to Confucius' death. The following paragraphs are taken from Dr. Legge's lecture on Confucianism, published in his volume on "The Religions of China."

"Mencius regarded the *Ch'un Ch'u* as 'the greatest of the master's achievements,' and says that its appearance struck terror into rebellious ministers and unfilial sons. The author himself had a similar opinion, and said that it was from this work that he would know him; and also (some of them) condemn him: 'Was his own heart misgiving him, when he thus spoke of men, condemning him for the *Ch'un Ch'u*?' The fact

is that the annals are astonishingly meagre, and not only so, but evasive and deceptive." The *Ch'un Ch'u*, says Kung Yang, who commented on it, and supplemented it within a century after its composition, "conceals [the truth] out of regard to the high in rank, to kinship, and to men of worth." And I have shown in the fifth volume of my Chinese Classics that this "concealing" covers all the groups embraced in our three English words—sparing, concealing, and misrepresenting. What shall we say to these things?

I often wish that I could cut the knot by denying the genuineness and authenticity of the "Spring and Autumn" as we now have it; but the chain of evidence that binds it to the hand and pencil of Confucius in the close of his life, is very strong. And if a foreign student take so violent a method to enable him to look at the character of the philosopher without this law of historical untruthfulness, the government of China, and the majority of its scholars will have no sympathy with him, and his no compassion for his mental distress.

Truthfulness was one of the subjects that Confucius often insisted on with his disciples; but the *Ch'un Ch'u* has led his countrymen to conceal the truth from themselves and others, wherever they think it would injuriously affect the reputation of the empire, or of its sages."

We have repeatedly referred to the Sacred Edicts of K'ang Hsi. The intimate relations which subsisted between this monarch and the Roman Catholic fathers of his time, is well-known. According to the Catholic historians, he seems every reason to suppose that K'ang Hsi himself was not only most favourably disposed toward their doctrine, but was ready enough to admit their truth. The fathers entertained high hopes of his conversion, and of the Christianisation of the Chinese Empire, through him, as the Roman Empire was Christianised under Constantine. The Emperor wrote with his own hand the memorials which the fathers were to present to him, to ensure faultlessness of style and literary finish. He composed antithetical couplets for their Christian chapels, in which the language used is of the most elevating and orthodox Christian character. These couplets have been copied all over the empire and their authorship is well known. Yet in the chapter of the Sacred Edict referring to 'heresies' His Majesty, after pulverising the Buddhists and Taoists, extinguishes the "Men of the West," by comparing them to the treasonable "White Lily Society" (*Pai Lien Chiao*), and declares the worship of the "Lord of Heaven" to be "heretical" (*pu-ching*), and explains to the people that the only reason for the employment of such persons, was because they had skill in making almanacs.

11.—"Polygamy is presupposed and tolerated."

12.—"Polytheism is sanctioned."

13.—"Fortune-telling, choosing of days, omens, dreams, and other illusions (phoenixes, etc.) are believed in."

14.—"Ethics are confounded with external ceremonies, and a precise despotic political form." It is impossible for those who are not intimately acquainted with the Chinese, to comprehend how much is connected in the simple expression, 'Ethics are confounded with external ceremonies.' Frequently as this subject has been already referred to, we have come far short of doing it justice. In all the relations of Chinese life, what is wanted is conformity to a rule, but it is an outer and not an inner conformity which is required. There is a story of a man being told by his wife that there was nothing to eat in the house, replied that they would then fry the gold-fish and roast the canary-bird, so as to 'go through the motions' of eating. One is reminded of this on seeing an acre or two of ground, once covered with spacious temples, reduced to a miscellaneous waste of broken bricks, out of a few of which one or two trifling shrines have been constructed. In one instance the writer saw a small brick shrine built on the flat top of an old stump. When one enquires of what use are the superabundant trappings of reality in Chinese popular worship, the almost certain reply is forth-coming, "It is the way to do it" (*chia shih na-miao shueh*). If Chinese literature one strikes a specially fine sentiment, and asks an intelligent Chinese teacher if this is the basis of Chinese action, he is met by the cordial and smiling answer, "That is the way we talk about it" (*chia shih na-miao shueh*). After all due allowances are made, it is frequently difficult to struggle against the conviction that the true signature for the Chinese national flag, ought to be the motto, *Yu chi ming, yu chi shih*. 'The Name, but not the Reality.'

15.—"The position which Confucius assumed toward ancient institutions is a capricious one."

"The assertion that certain musical melodies influence the morals of the people is ridiculous."

17.—"The influence of mere good example is exaggerated, and Confucius himself proves it least at all." If it be true as Confucian ethics claim, that the prince is the vessel as the people are the water; that when the cup is round the water will be round, and when the dish is flat the water will be flat, it seems hard to explain how the great men of China have not exerted a stronger influence in the way of modeling the characters of those who study their lives. It is really so powerful as Confucianists are aware of, how does it happen that as seen in its effects, it is so comparatively inert? The virtual delinquency of the 'superior man' as mentioned below under No. 2, is matched by the entire absence of any mediator, as already pointed out under No. 8. No matter how 'superior' the Sage may be, he is obliged to confine himself to giving good advice. If the advice is not taken, he not only cannot help it, but there is no further advice given. To us, that has always appeared to be a singularly suggestive passage in which Confucius said, "I do not open up the truth to one who is not eager to get knowledge, nor help out any one who is not anxious to explain himself. When I have presented one corner of a subject to any one, and he cannot from it learn the other three, I do not repeat the lesson." The advice which he gives is for superior men only. Such advice is excellent, but it is by no means a prophetic utterance. When it has failed to act as such, then what is wanted is a restorative. It is idle to stand over the traveller who, having fallen among thieves, is stripped and wounded, and to discourse to him of the importance of joining friendly caravans, of the unavailability of sustaining serious lesions of the tissues, by which much blood is likely to be lost and the nervous centres injured. The wounded man, already faint from loss of blood, knows all that, indeed he knew it all the while. What he needs now is not restorative lectures on the consequences of violating natural laws, but oil, wine, a place of refuge for a possible recovery; and above all a wise and helpful friend. For the physically disabled Confucianism may do almost

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1889. [1302]

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 426.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the 21st day of October, 1889, at 4.30 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
A. LISTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 12th October, 1889. [1296]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1889, at 4.30 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Tsimshui, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

No. of Registry	No.	Locality	N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	Macdonnell Road, Kowloon, N.W. of Police Station	100	171	120	120	21.070	30	21.070
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Masonic.

VICTORIA LODGE,
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A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held at FRANKMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1889. [1294]

VICTORIA CHAPTER,

No. 525.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION will be held at FRANKMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 24th inst., at 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.

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H. H. A.
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1889. [1285]

WANTED.

ACCOMMODATION as GODOWNS,
Ground Floor and First Floor in Queen's
Road Central, near the CLOCK TOWER.
Apply to

C.
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1237]

WINDSOR HOUSE,
HONGKONG,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This establishment is situated in a most
central position, opposite the Telegraph Office
and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It
offers first class accommodation to Residents and
Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and
a large number of well furnished bed rooms with
all comforts. A good table kept.

Board by the month, day, or single meals, at
reasonable rates.

Arrangements can be made to serve meals to
gentlemen's quarters.

Continental languages spoken.

352 Mrs. BOHM, Proprietrix.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

NEW SEASON'S
Christmas Cards.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENTS HAVE ARRIVED.

EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED, AS
FURTHER SUPPLIES WILL BE DELAYED
BY THE STRIKES IN LONDON.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1282]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with the Articles of Association
of the above Company, Shareholders are
hereby notified that a CALL of TWENTY
DOLLARS (\$20) per Share is payable at the
Registered Office of the above Company No. 62,
Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 31st
October, 1889.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum
will be charged on unpaid calls from the 31st
October, 1889.

C. EWENS,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1889. [1287]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1888.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company
are requested to furnish the Underigned with
a list of their Contributions for the year
ending 31st December last in order that the
distribution of the Profits reserved for Contribu-
tors may be arranged. Returns not rendered
prior to the 30th day of November next, will be
adjusted by the Company, and no claims or
alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1285]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the
Undersigned,

CHYLONG,
still carry on the Old Established Business of
DEALER IN SWEETMEATS,
SOY, AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON
PRESERVES,

under the Style or Firm of CHYLONG, at
Honam, Canton, only,

and that I have no connection with any other
Firm or Company at Hongkong, Canton, or
elsewhere trading as "THE CHYLONG" or
otherwise.

Notice is also given to the Public that I have
no Agency or Shop whatever in Hongkong
and that no Goods sold there as the CHYLONG
Brand are genuine unless the following label
is found on the boxes, viz:

CHYLONG,
DEALER IN SWEETMEATS,
SOY, AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON
PRESERVES,

No. 14, OLD CHINA STREET,
and on all Casks my Seal "CHYLONG CANTON"
with a ROOSTER will be found on the Corks.

Notice is also given that I have no connection
with the MAN LOONG SHOP of Canton, and
that they have no authority to deal in Goods
Manufactured by my Firm, and any Goods sold
by them bearing the CHYLONG CANTON are not
Manufactured by my Shop at Canton.

CHYLONG,
Honam, Canton.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1226]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS,
AND
CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,
Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [1903]

CANTON.

THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL,
(FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL),
Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially
rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now
offers the best accommodation for tourists and
visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th
instant.

A first class table kept, with WINES,
SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the
charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. DE ROZARIO,
Manager.

Canton, 11th June 1889. [723]

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,
Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [1295]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Brindisi	Bombay	October 19th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Djemah	Marseilles	October 22nd	Messageries Maritimes.
Daphne	Hamburg	October 23rd	Siemssen & Co.
Opack	Liverpool	October 24th	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Gaelic	San Francisco	October 26th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	October 31st	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Gwalior	Bombay	November 4th	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DISTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Peshawar	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 23rd, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Palamed	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow.
London, via Suez Canal	Ajax	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Natal	Messageries Maritimes.	Oct. 30th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	Oct. 27th, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Oct. 26th, at 1 p.m.
Gaelic	Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Nov. 6th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via F. &c.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Oct. 24th, at noon.
Calcutta, via Straits	Arratoon Apar	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Oct. 22nd, at 4 p.m.
Sandakan and Kudat	Memnon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Oct. 25th, daylight.
Yamaguchi, via Nag. &c.	Ancona	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Oct. 22nd, at noon.
Kobe (direct)	Nantes le Havre	A. R. Marty	Oct. 21st, at 3 p.m.
Tientsin	Sungkiang	Butterfield & Swire.	Oct. 22nd, daylight.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Opack	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About Oct. 24th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Djemah	Messageries Maritimes.	About October 24th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Ningpo	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Stentor	Butterfield & Swire.	To-morrow, daylight.
Lillo	Loire Inferieure	Ban Ho & Co.	About Oct. 23rd.
Manila, via Amoy	Diamante	Russell & Co.	Oct. 25th, at 4 p.m.
Haiphong	Clara	A. R. Marty	Oct. 21st, daylight.
Swatow and Bangkok	Moukhou	Yuen Fat Hong	Oct. 21st, daylight.
Coast Ports	Haiphong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Oct. 22nd, daylight.

Intimations.

Interesting patented Discovery
ORIZA-PERFUMES, CONCRETE AND SOLIDIFIED
PRESENTED IN THE SHAPE OF PENCILS (12 SWEET SCENTS)
It suffices to rub only slightly any object for perfuming it
(Skin, Linen, Writing-Paper, etc.)
L. LEGRAND, Purveyor to the Court of Russia
207, RUE SAINT-HONORE, PARIS
Are sold at all principal Perfumers, Chemists and Druggists of the world.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE FROM PARIS

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manu-
factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVERNARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

SAPOLIO.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S
SAPOLIO
OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASSEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.
CONSERVED MEATS,
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-
SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE
LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.
ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [82]

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-
COUGH, and many other complaints. It is
also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-
mended by the medical Faculty. To be had at
every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for
Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin
bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR"
in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS
LEMBKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious
imitations!

Hongkong, 30th May, 1889. [1295]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL CONTRACTORS, IRONWORKERS,
COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [129]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
10 to 12 P.M. every half hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an
hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9 to 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application
to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent
Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MAEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [510]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour none of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1889. [24]

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"BROCKHURST" AND SURROUNDING
LAND, COMPRISING R. E. L. No. 1.

THE HOUSE which is substantially built,
has recently been enlarged, and com-
mands one of the finest views in the Colony.
The site is sufficiently large to allow of several
other houses being built thereon.

For full particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1053]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCON'S SHERRY; PORT, CLARET,
SHOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES,
MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGERS'
SEWING MACHINES, SCALES, PAINTS,
OILS, and VARNISH; BICYCLES and
TRICYCLES, SODA-WATER MACHINERY,
JEV'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [129]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,
LIMITED AND REDUCED.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

THE RETURN OF CAPITAL will be made,
on and after the 18th instant,
and Orders on the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation (which will be payable to
those Persons who were registered as Share-
holders on the 22nd of July last), will be issued
in exchange for Scrip.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1889. [1295]

THE CHINESE AMUSEMENTS
SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

Will open their GROUNDS at BOW-
RINGTON on WEDNESDAY, the
23rd instant, and solicit the patronage of the
Public.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

STEAM ROUND ABOUT.

SHOOTING GALLERIES.

AUNT SALLIES.

MAGIC LANTERNS.

A VARIETY OF OTHER AMUSEMENTS,
&c., &c.

NO INTOXICANTS SOLD ON THE GROUND.

Price of admission—FIVE CENTS.

By Order,
J. A. BARRETTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1231]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of
the MEMBERS of the JOCKEY CLUB
will take place in the Chamber of Commerce
Rooms, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th
October, at 4 P.M.

F. H. GOSFORTH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1889. [1291]

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS'
ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL the NEW PREMISES are ready the
above named Institution will be carried
on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above the
Government Civil Hospital.

Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers.
Terms Moderate.

JAS. EDWARDS,
Proprietor.